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STAY AWAY. Striking Teamster members at main entrance to Honeywell in Minneapolis.

Minn. Strikers Fight Misleaders

By Joseph Johnson

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 4 — Today, in the middle of a major strike at Honeywell Inc., young militants of Teamsters Local 1145 demanded the resignation of three top union officials and the 50-man negotiating committee of the local. Honeywell Inc. has 18 plants and offices in the Minneapolis area, and is the largest employer in the upper Midwest. This demand is the latest in a series of union revolts by members of Local 1145, the largest union local in the Twin Cities area.

The revolt started with the unanimous recommendation by the union negotiating committee of the contract proposal made Jan. 27 by Honeywell. Every day since then there have been stormy meetings of union men and women opposing the proposed contract.

On Jan. 28, 150 union members, many of them young women, picketed the local's Minneapolis headquarters in protest of the new contract proposal. Some members carried signs saying: "The Union Is Selling Us Down the River"; "L.B.J. Get's His, We Want Ours." Others said, "Mail Ballot Unfair" and "Let's Not Let Hoffa Tell Us What to Do." Local 1145 officials had been in Washington earlier in the week and said, after returning, that Hoffa had recommended a mail referendum on the contract proposal.

Mail Ballot

This mail referendum was one of the actions of the local officials that have made the union militants raging mad. The excuse of the bureaucrats that the mail referendum was necessary because no meeting hall was available large enough to accommodate the local's membership, was laughed at by the workers.

It was stated at one of the larger protest meetings (between 2,000 and 5,000) that a referendum would make it impossible for the opponents of the contract to show that it was "a sellout" and "that it stinks to high heaven," and

would leave the union members with only the statements of the union officials, the company and the pro-company newspapers.

The opposition to the mail referendum and the contract was so great that more than 50 union members at one point stormed out of the union hall to block traffic temporarily on Portland Ave. in order to dramatize their position.

The contract's length of three years was a major objection. As Larry Watson, a Honeywell instrument laboratory worker said, "Without a cost-of-living increase

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(World Outlook) — The street demonstration undertaken by 3,000 workers at Standard Electrica in Madrid at the end of December, appears to have touched off a movement that has swept all of Spain.

Following the sitdown strike of 13,000 workers at four Standard Electrica plants on Jan. 2, which succeeded in winning the release of six leaders who had been arrested for heading the street demonstration, workers in other areas went into action or began exerting more pressure in behalf of demands they had already advanced.

In Madrid on Jan. 24 and 25 thousands of clandestine leaflets were distributed appealing to the workers to assemble on Jan. 27 at five different points to demand trade-union freedom and higher wages.

The authorities responded by banning the demonstration and announcing that both leaders and participants would be arrested. The police claimed that the workers' slogans "emanated from countries behind the iron curtain."

On Jan. 27 Madrid witnessed the largest demonstration of work-

Interview with Peng Shu-tse On the 'Cultural Revolution'

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500 at Coast Parley Set Plans for April 15 Antiwar Mobilization

By Merry Maisel

SAN FRANCISCO — A West Coast conference of over 500 antiwar activists, held here Feb. 4, culminated in plans for a massive march and rally in San Francisco on April 15. The march will be preceded by two weeks of intensive buildup activity in all the cities of the West.

There will be two major demonstrations nationally on April 15. In addition to the San Francisco action, there will be a massive march and rally in New York, drawing together antiwar people from the East and Midwest.

The kickoff meeting of the Spring Mobilization Committee on the West Coast was a resounding success from any point of view. Particularly exciting was the active participation of a large number of trade unionists.

The meeting was chaired by Edward M. Keating, West Coast director of the Mobilization. Opening addresses were delivered by Rev. James Bevel, national executive director of the Spring Mobilization, and by David Dellinger, editor of *Liberation* magazine and a vice chairman of the Mobilization.

The morning session ended with the presentation of ideas for the April 15 action. Kipp Dawson, West Coast executive director of the Mobilization, proposed that there be a march and rally in San Francisco, and that groups

march together, carrying their own slogans and signs.

Don Rothenberg, of Californians for Liberal Representation, presented a proposal containing 15 suggestions for intensive activity all over the West to build up to the April 15 action. The suggestions included having antiwar groups in every city organize an action on Friday afternoon, April 14, in which demands would be tacked to the door of every city

hall. This would be followed by a pilgrimage, "on foot, by bicycle, in cars, trains, and planes" to San Francisco from all over the West.

After a break for lunch, the conference resumed with a discussion of the various proposals.

While a few of the speakers before lunch had opposed the idea of a march as "ineffective" or "repetitious," many defended it.

The high point of the conference came after lunch when a succession of trade unionists took the floor to plead for a massive march in which the labor movement could begin to show its strength.

Archie Brown of ILWU Local 10 led off, pointing out that the war affects the wages, living standards, and union rights of trade unionists. On this basis, he said, many trade unionists could be persuaded to come out and oppose the war.

Asher Harer, also of ILWU Local 10, recalled the marches of trade unionists in the 1940s which had filled Market Street in San Francisco. In order to get back what they had lost during the wage freeze of World War II, Harer said, the workers had used the traditional form of taking their protest into the streets, in picket lines, marches, and demonstrations. Today, too, he said, it would be self-defeating to isolate the protest in just a rally or a series of small, scattered actions. Protest

(Continued on Page 6)



Edward Keating

Spanish Workers Fight Tyranny

ers since the end of the civil war.

Almost all of the workers in the industrial suburbs, some 100,000, refused to utilize the buses assembled every day to transport them to and from work. Instead they marched in long columns toward the city. This action was designed as a protest against the refusal of the government to consult them in drafting new labor legislation.

Armed police and gendarmes blocked access to the city and two helicopters directed operations aimed at breaking up the demonstration. Nevertheless thousands of workers managed to make their way into the city where they converged at certain points, shouting, "Freedom! Freedom!"

Skirmishes between the police and demonstrators broke out and a large number of persons were beaten.

The students utilized the occasion to show their solidarity with the workers. They organized a demonstration on the university campus. This was dispersed by the police.

A thousand students thereupon barricaded themselves in the law and philosophy schools where they

held out for six hours. The police smashed down the doors to break up the demonstration and arrested 20 students. They were carted off to jail where 150 workers were also being held.

The workers continued to demonstrate on the following day. About 30,000 of them in the biggest plants staged a sitdown strike. They demanded the immediate release of those who had been arrested the previous day. The response of the police was to make still further arrests.

Refuse to Leave

In an airplane plant, 1,200 workers refused to leave. Around 7,000 workers in an automobile plant took similar action. At 4 a.m. the following morning squads of police were brought in to drive them out. By January 30, about 500 workers had been arrested.

In face of the heavy pressure from the workers and the students, the Madrid court of public order decided Jan. 31 to release all those arrested in the disturbances in the massive demonstration of Jan. 27.

Despite this concession, it was reported that tension remained

high in Madrid, Valencia and Barcelona.

At the university in Madrid, closed for three days, hundreds of students demonstrated Jan. 31, confronting the police assembled in the area with shouts of "Freedom! Freedom!"

Anger among the students mounted still higher when it was learned that a student had allegedly committed suicide by hurling himself from the window of his sixth-floor apartment when police made a raid in search of "subversive" material.

On Feb. 1, 15,000 students were on strike in Barcelona and the police were faced with the problem of trying to contain them. The governor of Barcelona issued an ultimatum saying that the government would no longer tolerate the threat to public order and would put down the demonstrators with "the maximum energy."

The Franco regime is meeting the new wave of unrest as it has every such movement — with police clubs. It remains to be seen whether this will once again prove sufficient to put down the forces seeking to break out of the fascist straitjacket.

THE NATIONAL PICKET LINE

Members of the International Longshoremen's Association at Cambridge, Md., have ratified a settlement ending a 73-day strike. They were demanding parity with ILA members in nearby Baltimore who get \$3.74 an hour with fringe benefits. Faced with a threat to close the port, which handles only refrigerated cargo, the Cambridge dockers accepted an across-the-board increase of 50 cents an hour with no fringe benefits. They averaged \$2.85 an hour before the strike.

* * *

Back in 1957 about 5,000 General Motors employees were laid off in Flint, Mich., because of parts shortages caused by a strike at a GM plant in Mansfield, Ohio. The workers applied for state unemployment compensation and GM went to court in an effort to block payment. The company took the case all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, which has now ruled in the workers' favor. During the nine-year interval many of them had died waiting.

* * *

About two years ago four airline stewardesses, formerly employed by American and TWA, lodged complaints with the New York Commission for Human Rights. They charged that they were dismissed from their jobs because of age and sex.

Twelve major airlines ganged up on them by going into federal court to challenge the right of the State Commission to act on such matters. A federal judge has decided that the Commission does have the power to hear and rule on the stewardesses' complaints. A Commission spokesman said the way is now clear to proceed on 25 other complaints against airlines, most of which relate to discrimination because of age and sex.

* * *

"If Negroes cannot move more quickly out of the semi-skilled, unskilled and service jobs into the more promising activities, their unemployment rate will be three to four times that of whites by 1975." — Dr. Arthur M. Ross, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* * *

Under a new policy instituted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, only those without a job who have

8 Found "Guilty" In Cleveland Case

Eight of the defendants in the Cleveland Debs Hall case were found guilty of "disorderly assembly" Feb. 6. Charges against 22 others were dismissed.

The charges resulted from a raid by Cleveland police and Ohio liquor agents on Debs Hall Nov. 13, 1965 during a buffet benefit for *The Militant*. In addition to the disorderly assembly charges lodged at that time, four people were charged with assault and battery and others with violation of state liquor laws.

Last July 12, the disorderly assembly charges against the 30 were dismissed on grounds of faulty police affidavits. However, on the night of July 23, during the height of the Hough ghetto outbreak, rearrests on the charge were made. Defense attorneys sought dismissal of the charges on grounds that the second arrest constituted double jeopardy. They also characterized the ordinance under which the charges were brought as unconstitutional. However the judge upheld the prosecution in bringing the second charge.

The eight found guilty were fined \$20 plus court costs. The sentence will be appealed.

actively sought work in the previous four weeks will be counted as unemployed. The AFL-CIO has protested that the change will give a false picture, since it eliminates persons who quit looking for work because they are too discouraged about chances of finding a job.

* * *

Statistics compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission show a 32 percent increase in rail accidents since 1964. An official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen said the removal of thousands of locomotive firemen and service employees from train operations has a direct relationship to the huge increase in rail accidents.

* * *

"Following World War II, trade union membership constituted 38 percent of the non-agricultural work force, and today this figure hovers around the 27 percent mark . . .

"New expanding organization — for the most part — has been left to the efforts of an increasingly smaller group of aggressive unions — in and out of the AFL-CIO . . .

"During 1965 the NLRB conducted 7,892 representation elections to determine the collective bargaining representative with a variety of companies. Records show that 530,658 employees were eligible to vote in these elections. Unions won 4,842 of these elections or 61 percent, to represent 302,859 employees.

"The most dominant single union in these elections during 1965 was the Teamsters Union which won 1,255 contests or 25 percent of all elections won by unions." — *Missouri Teamster*, Dec. 9, 1966.

* * *

The scab-herding outfit known as the National Right-to-Work Committee is pushing for a change in federal law to outlaw union shop contracts. This would reverse the present effect of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, under which the union shop is legal unless it has been expressly outlawed in a given state, as it has been in 19 states.

* * *

In 1965, Local 58 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Detroit was told that international officials had signed a new agreement in the sign industry under which local union members would pay 10 cents into a pension fund for every hour worked. They were not told, however, that amounts deducted from their paychecks could be increased.

Later the local was informed that the deduction would be doubled to 20 cents an hour. The membership then voted to end participation in the pension fund and demanded the return of money already paid in. The demand was refused and the local is now suing the international for the \$25,000 involved.

* * *

Professor Leon Applebaum of Ohio State University has published a study of local union dues structure in the major Great Lakes port cities. It is based on reports filed with the Labor Department under the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act.

Of 2,689 locals with prevailing-fee schedules, he found that 2,241 had rates of \$5 or less a month, 277 charged more than \$5, and about one percent had rates of more than \$10.

Among 772 unions using ranges-of-dues schedules, 509 listed the maximum at \$5 or less and 263 had a top of more than \$5. About six percent charged more than \$10.

REVIEWS and REPORTS

IN THE TEETH OF WAR. Photographic Documentary of the March 26th, 1966, New York City Demonstration Against the Vietnam War. The Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee. New York. 64 pp. paper. \$1.95.

When the history of the movement against the Vietnam war is written, the New York Parade Committee, as it is now popularly known, will occupy a significant place in that history. For the Parade Committee has become the prototype of what is perhaps the most unique and heartening feature of the contemporary antiwar movement — that is, the remarkable, if not unprecedented degree of unity achieved by the wide spectrum of groups opposed to the war.

A coalition of more than 80 organizations, embracing virtually every shading of political thought among those opposed to the war, the committee was first established as a temporary formation to organize a parade down Fifth Avenue Oct. 16, 1965. Despite the many difficulties involved where groups with such differing views try to work together for the first time, the parade was held. It was a gratifying success, with some 25,000 participating.

The committee then decided to hold another Fifth Avenue parade on March 26, 1966. A solid 50,000 turned out for that one. From that point on it was pretty generally recognized that the Parade Committee was something more than a temporary formation. Today it is the recognized center of the New York antiwar movement. Similar formations have been established in other cities, based on the same principle of non-exclusion. And now the Spring Mobilization Committee is developing on a national scale in much



SAMPLE, Spread across two full pages in "In the Teeth of War," this photo by Eli Finer showing A. J. Muste addressing the throng at the conclusion of the March 26, 1966 Fifth Avenue parade gives a strong feeling of the scope of the demonstration.

the same way that the Parade Committee did locally.

The development of the Parade Committee into a stable force is now indicated by its first major publication, this very handsome photographic documentary of the big March 26 parade. It's a first-rate professional job that gives a meaningful feeling of what that massive action was like and it contains some photographs of serious artistic merit.

There are excellent crowd scenes that convey the size of the march; a politically and artistically balanced representation of the various forces participating; some very good shots of the spectators — both pro and anti; and some really fine close-ups of a variety of photographic individuals.

They're all there — veterans, Afro-Americans, Latin Americans, women's groups, church groups and trade unionists, neighborhood committees, teachers, the Green-

wich Village and East Village contingents, the students.

On one page there's a wonderful juxtaposition of two of Robert Parent's photos. On top, there's a shot of the Fellowship of Reconciliation contingent with a big banner: "In the Name of God — Stop It!" Underneath is the Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam proudly bearing NLF flags along with American flags of the Revolutionary era.

The best single crowd shot, in my opinion, is the wide-angle view of the crowd gathered on Central Park Mall for the rally that followed the parade. It's by Eli Finer, whose work is familiar to readers of *The Militant*.

But perhaps most striking of all, is a beautiful two-page photo of the Bread and Puppet Theater in their powerfully dramatic garb. By Harvey Lloyd, it's one of several excellent shots of the Bread and Puppet group.

The other photographers represented in the collection are: Martin Berman, Maury Englander, Yvonne Hanneman, Robert Joyce and Fred McDarragh. They are all good photographers.

The minimal text is skillfully provided by way of appropriate brief excerpts from speeches at the demonstration by Juan Mari Bras of the Puerto Rican independence movement; ex-Green Beret Donald Duncan; author Norman Mailer; Rev. Howard Moody; A. J. Muste; Cleveland Robinson of District 65, AFL-CIO; Jerry Rubin of the University of California at Berkeley; and Gilberto Gerena Valentin, Puerto Rican community leader.

Of obvious interest to New Yorkers, the book will be enjoyed by antiwar activists everywhere. Where appropriate, it makes an excellent gift. In this regard Dave Dellinger offers a very good suggestion in his introduction. He explains that among those that the Parade Committee would like to communicate with through the book are "the men in the armed forces, particularly those in Vietnam or likely to be sent there if the war continues. We hope that everyone who picks up this book will try to get it into the hands of a friend in the Services."

—Harry Ring

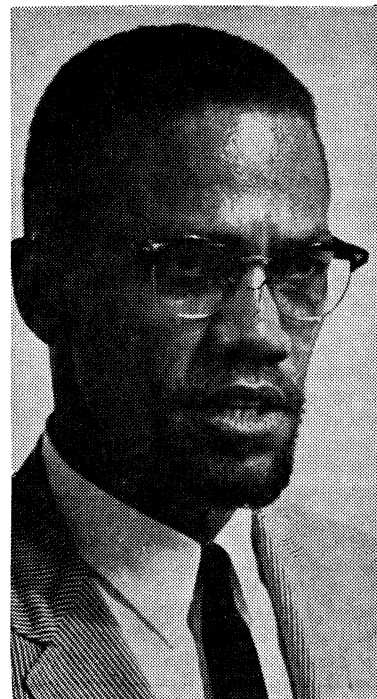
Memorials to Malcolm X Slated by Three Forums

Three memorial tributes to Malcolm X have been announced by various socialist forums around the country to mark the second anniversary of Malcolm X's assassination. They are scheduled for Friday, Feb. 17, at the Friday Night Socialist Forum in Minneapolis; and Friday, Feb. 24, at the Militant Labor Forums in New York and San Francisco. (Malcolm X was assassinated Feb. 21, 1965.)

Eldridge Cleaver, the Bay Area steering committee chairman of the Organization of Afro-American Unity, will be the featured speaker in San Francisco. Cleaver became a follower of Malcolm X while serving time in various California prisons. Writing about this in *Ramparts* magazine last August, Cleaver stated:

"Malcolm X had a special meaning for black convicts. A former prisoner himself, he had risen from the lowest depths to great heights. For this reason he was a symbol of hope, a model for thousands of black convicts who found themselves trapped in the vicious PPP cycle: prison-parole-prison."

All three forums have scheduled the playing of tape-recordings of selections from Malcolm X speeches. In New York, Lincoln Lynch, associate national director of CORE, will talk on the subject of "Malcolm X: Prophet of Black Power." Clifton DeBerry, 1964 presidential candidate of the So-



Malcolm X

Watts and Harlem

By Robert Vernon
And George Novack

15 cents

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Terrorism in England

On Jan. 29, Tony Bloom, 23, a member of the Young Communist League in England, was shot in the stomach by a fascist thug while standing with a group of his comrades outside a pub in London. The man charged with the attempted murder, Ronald Thielemans, was part of a group who had given the Nazi salute some minutes before inside the public house. Besides Thielemans, police arrested Arthur Smith and Edward Groves on charges of unlawful possession of arms. They were charged with having an arsenal of many revolvers, automatic pistols, rifles, and ammunition.

Robin Wolfenden, 21, a friend of Tony Bloom, said that "Four chaps and a girl came into the pub and we started arguing politics with them. At closing time, the blokes stood up and gave a Nazi salute." The argument continued outside the pub. Then the fascists got into their automobile. "An arm came out of the window holding a gun," Wolfenden continued. "Four shots were fired. Tony standing only a foot away from me — fell to the pavement."

The Jan. 31 *Morning Star*, London Communist Party daily, reported that Tony Bloom was recovering from a difficult operation to remove the bullet from his stomach. "A member of the Young Communist League for five years," the *Morning Star* said, "Tony works as a messenger at the *Sun* newspaper. He is Lambeth branch treasurer of the YCL, a chapel official of his union (Sogat) and an active supporter of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament."

There have been a number of instances of this kind of anti-communist terrorism against the antiwar and socialist movements in the United States. Last year, a crazed anti-communist walked into the Detroit headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party and gunned down three young socialists there, killing Leo Bernard and seriously wounding Jan Garrett and Walter Graham.

These attacks are spawned by the atmosphere of anti-communism generated by the capitalist ruling class. This atmosphere is intensified by the war in Vietnam, where the capitalists make the killing of communists a virtue. The support by the Wilson government to the war in Vietnam is undoubtedly a factor in developing an anti-communist atmosphere in England which makes fascists feel they can kill communists and other radicals with official sympathy and moral sanction.

The Socialist Workers Party has sent the following message to Tony Bloom: "We condemn the attempt by a fascist thug to murder you, and extend our sympathy and solidarity to you against this attack. Fascist violence is bred and nurtured by the capitalist system, including in those countries where capitalism rules for the time being under a "democratic" guise. But the objective of the terrorists to intimidate fighters for peace and socialism will not be attained. We pledge to redouble our efforts to build a world cleansed of all violence, the great objective of the socialist revolution."

The Young Socialist Alliance sent the following message:

"The Young Socialist Alliance extends its solidarity to you. The fascist attack on you is a desperate attempt to stop youth from fighting for fundamental social change, against reaction, and for an end to the inhuman war in Vietnam. The barbaric acts of the U.S. government in Vietnam and the British government's complicity with those acts contribute greatly to the anti-communist atmosphere upon which your assailants rely. In the United States this war-fed atmosphere has recently led to several terrorist acts, including the assassination of our comrade, Leo Bernard. Such acts will not intimidate us, and our immediate response must be to deepen the struggle for an end to the war in Vietnam. We will work all the harder for an internationally united and coordinated fight against the Vietnam war, for a world free from poverty, oppression, and violence — for socialism."

Messages can be sent to Tony Bloom at Ward 13, University College Hospital, Gower Street, London, W.C.1, England.

Socialist Directory

BOSTON. Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 307, Boston, Mass. 02139.

CHICAGO. Socialist Workers Party and bookstore, 302 South Canal St., Room 204, Chicago, Ill. 60606. WE 9-5044.

CLEVELAND. Eugene V. Debs Hall, 2nd floor west, 9801 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44106. Telephone: 791-1669. Militant Forum meets every Sunday night at 7:30.

DENVER. Militant Labor Forum. P.O. Box 2649, Denver, Colo. 80201.

DETROIT. Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, Mich. 48201. Temple 1-6135. Friday Night Socialist Forum held weekly at 8 p.m.

LOS ANGELES. Socialist Workers Party, 1702 East Fourth St., L.A., Calif. 90033. AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238. Open 1 to 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

MILWAUKEE. 150 E. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53202.

MINNEAPOLIS. Socialist Workers Party and Labor Book Store, 704 Hennepin

Ave., Hall 240, Minn., Minn. 55403. Federal 2-7781. Open 1 to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, Saturday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.

NEWARK. Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, New Jersey 07101.

NEW YORK CITY. Militant Labor Forum, 873 Broadway (at 18th St.), N.Y., N.Y. 10003. 982-6051.

OAKLAND-BERKELEY. Socialist Workers Party and Pioneer Bookstore, 2003 Milvia, Berkeley, Calif. 94704. Phone: 848-3992. Open 2 to 7 p.m. Monday thru Friday; Saturday 12 to 5 p.m.

PHILADELPHIA. Militant Labor Forum: P.O. Box 8412, Phila., Pa. 19101.

ST. LOUIS. Phone EVERgreen 9-2895. Ask for Dick Clarke.

SAN DIEGO. San Diego Labor Forum, 1853 Irving St., San Diego, Calif. 92113.

SAN FRANCISCO. Militant Labor Forum, 1733 Waller, S.F., Calif. 94117. 752-1790. Socialist books and pamphlets available.

SEATTLE. Socialist Workers Party. LA 2-4325.

SOURCE OF WAR PROFITS

Metal Industries Raise Prices

By Ed Smith

FEB. 4 — The nation's giant metal corporations greeted the New Year with substantial price increases in steel pipe, copper, aluminum and molybdenum. These metals are crucial to the economy as a whole, and they are used in large quantities in the production of war material.

However, when the price rises occurred in steel pipe and copper, there was barely a murmur from Washington. The *Wall Street Journal* quite accurately characterized the reaction of the Democratic administration in a Jan. 10 headline: "White House Reacts Mildly . . . Forced Rollback Doubtful."

President Johnson didn't make any comment about these price rises; the mild criticism came from Gardner Ackley, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. Then when rises followed in molybdenum and aluminum, Ackley's even milder protests didn't even make the *Wall Street Journal* headlines. No "rollbacks" have been suggested.

These price rises, and the failure of the Democrats to do anything meaningful about them, offer an object lesson in the economics and politics of capitalist war. In essence, the price increases boil

These major increases in the prices of basic metals were undertaken in January:
JAN. 4 Steel pipe up 2.6%
JAN. 5 Copper up 5.5%
JAN. 11 Molybdenum up 3.7%
JAN. 12 Aluminum up 2%.

down to one thing alone: corporate profit making in war production.

And the role of the Democratic Party in this respect is equally clear: protecting these price rises. Democratic leaders have voiced one attack after another on workers for "seeking inflationary wage rises." But when it comes down to monopoly price-gouging, they say scarcely a word.

Perhaps, however, these particular corporations are meeting a "profit squeeze" or their "labor costs are rising." That is the usual song and dance you hear from corporation executives. But it just doesn't happen to be the case. The 1966 annual reports have been issued by a number of the metals corporations, and it happens that they have been chalking up record high profits.

The case is crystal clear in the examples of copper and alumi-

num. Of the three top copper producers, Anaconda, Kennecott and Phelps Dodge, the second two have issued their 1966 reports. Phelps Dodge, which also manufactures copper and aluminum products, registered an 18 percent profit increase in 1966 over 1965. Kennecott registered a 19 percent increase.

The case of aluminum is even more striking. Four top aluminum producers have reported the following fantastic 1966 profit increases: Reynolds Metals, 22 percent; Olin Mathieson Chemicals (which also manufactures pyrotechnics, ammunition, Winchester-Western arms and missile components), 34 percent; Alcoa, the largest aluminum producer, a whopping 41 percent; and Kaiser Aluminum, the even higher 47 percent.

Buying Power Down

Thus while American workers registered wage advances of less than 5 percent in 1966, which amounted to an actual decline in their dollar purchasing power (see *Militant* Feb. 6), some of the top corporations registered profit advances over eight times higher. And these same corporations, which got these profits largely through the tax-payer's dollar, are now raising prices.

The aluminum price rise is even more insulting. In addition to the use of aluminum in various war products like airplanes, where the federal government does not deal directly with the aluminum company but rather with the aircraft manufacturer, a certain amount of aluminum is bought directly by Washington for "emergency stock piling."



—The Dispatcher, newspaper of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union

This amounts to about 13 percent of aluminum consumption. As of Dec. 31, 1965, the most recent date for which I have figures, Washington had \$376 million worth of stock-piled aluminum. That incidentally answers any arguments about whether the government could control aluminum prices.

It could sell the aluminum stock pile, which would considerably reduce aluminum prices. But instead of doing this, the Commerce Department replied to the recent aluminum price rise by assuring corporations that it would continue to buy aluminum at the normal rate.

FEB. 6 — American Metal Climax, the producer of two-thirds of the U.S. supply of molybdenum, reported record-high 1966 profits this weekend. Molybdenum prices were raised 3.7 percent Jan. 11. AMAX is mainly a copper trust.

How Cuba Uprooted Race Discrimination

By Harry Ring

16 pages 15 cents

Merit Publishers
 5 East Third St.
 New York, N. Y. 10003

...Minneapolis Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

clause, no contract is good beyond a year." And Clarence Gaffke, a union member, reflected the thinking of many of the workers when he said, "We say that if we don't get a one-year contract, then we want an escalator clause."

Another point of opposition was the size of the pay increase. "They [union officials] say that 75 percent will receive 30 cents more, which means a dime, a dime and a dime for each of the three years. This means only 10 cents — with inflation, nothing," one union member said.

The members were also against the percentage pay plan offered in the contract which provides more for skilled workers. They wanted instead an across-the-board pay increase.

But one of the most important points of opposition was the elimination of the lowest pay grade. A large number of the women at the various protest meetings said that the elimination of the lowest pay grade, number 11, would make it impossible for them to move from plant to plant. They were afraid of not being able to shift

from one plant to another if their jobs were automated, which would leave them out of work.

The women pointed out that this was yet another example of the union losing rather than gaining in the new contract. Women, who now are 48 percent of the workers at Honeywell, make up the majority of those in grades 10 and 11.

Ironically, during this period the *Minneapolis Tribune* came out with the earnings of Honeywell for the latest quarter and for 1966. These earnings show that the giant company, doing close to a billion dollars' worth of business, is certainly able to give more money to its workers. The article pointed out that, "Earnings for 1966 rose about 19 percent . . ." and that "...the sales in each of Honeywell's major markets increased substantially, with the computer business achieving the fastest growth." The firm makes computers and regulating equipment, and had over a quarter billion dollars in defense contracts for 1966.

Vote to Strike

Over the protests of a large number of union members, the mail referendum went out and was counted. To the great surprise of the union bureaucrats who had recommended the contract as "the finest offer of a settlement which Local 1145 has ever received," more than 67 percent of the members voted to strike.

At 12:01 a.m., Feb. 1, the 10,500 members of Local 1145 went out on strike. This was the union's first strike at the firm. The workers formed mass picket lines which they maintained until the company got an injunction against any type of mass picketing. However, all gates of the 12 major production plants and five smaller facilities are being picketed by enthusiastic strikers, and production at the plants has ground to a halt.

The call for the resignation of the Local's president, Norvig Swager; the vice-president, Melvin Rudinger; secretary-treasurer, Andrew Jones and the 50 members of the negotiating committee is the latest action by the union militants. The twin fight against the company and the union bureaucrats will not be simple or quick but the fight is necessary if the members are to get their just demands.

Minn. Teachers Hit Budget Cut

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 4 — While 1,100 members of the American Federation of Teachers Local 59 prepared Jan. 31 to cast a strike ballot in response to the school board's \$5.1 million cut in the school budget, their president, Earl Larsen, was appearing before the board announcing his resignation as union head. Larsen denounced as premature the strike vote action by his fellow teachers.

Encouraged by the narrow margin of defeat of the strike issue — only 16 votes — as well as by the resignation of their president, there is increasing confidence among Federation members that within a few weeks a new and successful strike vote will lead to militant action by the teachers.

The proposed cuts in 20 budget categories include a 75 percent reduction in the purchase of new textbooks, complete elimination of funds for new library books, 80 percent reduction in instructional supplies, and the firing of the school nurse staff.

Peng Shu-tse on China

[The following is the first installment of an interview which Antonio Farién obtained with Peng Shu-tse in Europe on Jan. 20 on the "cultural revolution" in China. Peng Shu-tse was one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party and a leader in the 1925-27 revolution which ended in tragic defeat at the hands of Chiang Kai-shek, due to the disastrous policies which Stalin compelled the young party to follow.]

[Upon drawing the lessons of the defeat, Peng Shu-tse and Chen Tu-hsiu, the father of Chinese communism, were astounded to discover that Leon Trotsky had anticipated what had happened. For spreading this information and their approval of Trotsky's analysis, they were expelled from the party on charges of "Trotskyism." A little later the two leaders joined in founding the Chinese Trotskyist movement.]

[During the 1930s, they were arrested by Chiang Kai-shek's political police and imprisoned for many years. Many other Trotskyists were butchered by Chiang during this difficult period.]

[Upon the victory of the revolution in 1949, the Chinese Trotskyist movement sought to work with the Mao regime. But Mao's policy was to arrest and imprison anyone even suspected of "Trotskyism." Some of the Trotskyists arbitrarily arrested in 1952 are still in prison in China. Despite this, they remain firm partisans of the Chinese Revolution, to which they have dedicated their lives.]

[They are for the unconditional defense of China against imperialism. At the same time — and this is their real crime in the eyes of the regime — they are protagonists of proletarian democracy in accordance with the program outlined in Lenin's work, "State and Revolution." Because of the antidemocratic practices of the regime, they have advocated that the Chinese masses undertake a revolutionary struggle to install proletarian forms of democratic rule such as soviets or councils.]

[The interview will be concluded next week.]

Question: Because of all the news accounts of the events in Peking and Shanghai, and especially in Nanking, during the last two weeks, there has been much speculation that China might be on the brink of a civil war. What do you think about this possibility?

Answer: The struggle between the two main factions — pro-Mao and anti-Mao — has developed to a very critical stage in the last few weeks. Such things as the recent strikes by the workers in the cities of Peking, Shanghai, Kwangtung and many other places, especially the fierce clashes in Nanking, where it has been reported that more than 50 people were killed and several hundred were injured, demonstrate quite clearly the seriousness of

the conflict between the two factions.

If this news is true, then it is certain that the struggle inside the party has become much more critical and is finding expression in the toiling masses outside the party. If such a situation continues, it is of course possible that it will lead to a civil war. However, in order to speak about the possibilities of a civil war, it is necessary to look at the evolution of Mao's so-called cultural

Mao began by attacking many cultural leaders, especially writers, such as Wu Han and Teng To, who had written many unfavorable things about him and his programs in the past. The campaign increased in intensity until finally Peng Chen and the whole Party Municipal Committee of Peking were purged and the committee was reorganized. This was shortly followed by the purge of Lu Ting-yi and Chou Yang — who were respectively

taries, such as Li Hsueh-feng of the North Bureau and Liu Lantao of the Northwest Bureau, have in the past collaborated very closely with Liu Shao-chi.

Li Ching-chuan, first secretary of the Southwest Bureau, and Sung Jen-chung, first secretary of the Northeast Bureau, are close to Teng Hsiao-ping.

The removal of Peng Chen from office by Mao, with the help of the army, caused these bureau leaders, along with Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping, to be worried that they might suffer a similar fate, and they began to unite their forces against Mao. The leaders of especially the Northwest and Southwest bureaus took a passive attitude toward Mao's "cultural revolution," and at times even actively resisted it. For example, when Peng Chen was dismissed the beginning of last June, Mao organized a central "cultural revolutionary" group. Mao made his former private secretary, Chen Po-ta, the chairman of the group, and his wife, Chiang Ching, first vice-chairwoman.

This group sent representatives to the provinces in order to organize the "cultural revolution." However, many groups were resisted by the provincial leaderships, especially in the four bureaus I mentioned earlier. This resistance was attacked in an editorial of the *People's Daily* (Jen-min Jih Pao), July 1, 1966.

The most important event, however, occurred in June-July 1966. During this time Mao left Peking for south China. In his absence, Liu Shao-chi, as first vice-chairman of the party, prepared to call an emergency meeting of the Central Committee in order to decide anew the policies of the "cultural revolution," to put pressure on Mao and possibly to remove him from the leadership of the party. At about the same time Peng Chen was sent to the Northwest and Southwest bureaus to talk with the leaders there about the current situation, and about the emergency meeting of the Central Committee.

Meeting of Political Bureau

Around July 10, Peng returned to Peking with the members of the Central Committee from these bureaus for the emergency meeting, the date of which had been set by the Central Political Bureau for July 21. Mao, who was still in south China, sent a message to the Central Political Bureau asking them to delay the emergency meeting in order that he might be able to attend. At the same time, Lin Piao surrounded Peking with many troops, and it was under this threat that Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping retreated by rescheduling the Central Committee meeting for the first of August.

Lin Piao's army remained just outside the city during the plenary meeting of the Central Committee, and it was at this time that the decisions "Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" were adopted. The plenum also took decisions to organize the "Red Guards" and to reorganize the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. It was through this reorganization that Mao was able to gain firm control of the Standing Committee by selecting and placing on it three of his closest supporters. They were Tao Chu, Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng. (The Standing Committee carries on the day-to-day work of the party. Five members in all are reported to have been added at this time. The other two were Chen Yi and Li Fu-chun.)

Mao, along with Lin Piao, also opened up a fierce attack on Liu Shao-chi, and they removed him from his post of vice-chairman. Lin Piao took over as first vice-chairman.

This plenum gave the "cultural

revolution" a furious boost, and outlined as its objective "to struggle against and crush those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road." (Quoted from *Peking Review* No. 33, Aug. 12, 1966, "Decision of the Central Committee of the CPC Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," P. 6.)

Q: Why didn't Mao organize the purge through the party and its youth group instead of organizing the Red Guards?

A: This is a very important question, and it should be given special attention and clearly explained. The CPC is very large. The membership of the party and its youth group, for example, is almost equal to the whole population of France. There are approximately 50 million altogether — 20 million in the party, and 30 million in the youth group. If there really existed a procapitalist tendency in the party, as Mao claims, and if he had any confidence at all in the masses of the party, he would organize a democratic discussion inside the party which would, it seems, resolve the question very easily.

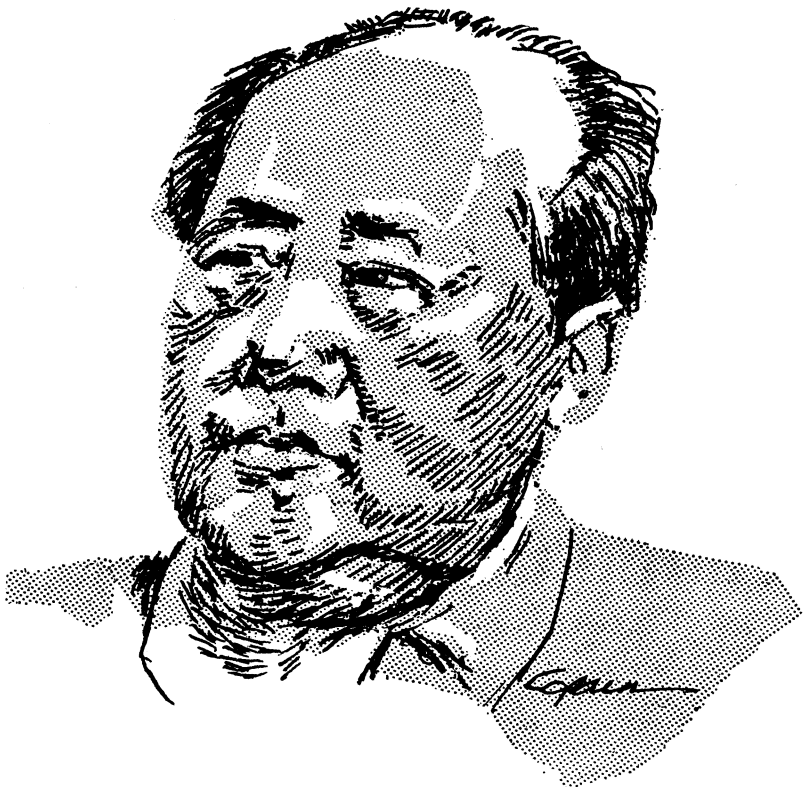
However, the reality is the opposite, that is, no procapitalist tendency exists. It is even unimaginable that the same leaders of the party who struggled so many years against capitalism are, after conquering power, now struggling for capitalism.

The fact is that those people whom Mao accuses of taking the procapitalist road are against Mao because they believe that many of his policies, arbitrarily taken on many foreign and domestic issues, have endangered the prospects of socialism.

Many cadres of the party, such as Teng To and Wu Han, whom I talked about in the last interview, are good examples and reflect the opinions of most of the rank and file in the party and youth. They feel that Mao has made some mistakes and that it is absolutely necessary to correct them in order that China might continue her development toward socialism.

If Mao organized any discussions in the party, he would place himself in great danger; and therefore he has tried to suppress all criticism. This is the reason Mao has utilized the army since the beginning of the "cultural revolution."

The decisions taken by the Aug-



Mao Tse-tung

revolution over the past several months.

Q: Could you outline some of the most important aspects of that evolution?

A: In order to explain the recent developments it is necessary to recall the previous interview I had with you last June. [Available from *World Outlook*, P.O. Box 635, Madison Sq. Station, New York, N. Y. 10010. 50c.] In that interview I explained the development of the present divisions in the party which began at the time of the failure of the "Great Leap Forward" program when many intellectuals, and even a few top party leaders, openly expressed discontent and were critical of many domestic and foreign policies arbitrarily instituted by Mao; and they even went so far as to call into question Mao's leadership capacities. This, then, was the origin of the factions as they are more or less presently constituted.

What seems to have precipitated the present crisis and heightened it, however, was the question of foreign policy — the continuing isolation of China in general, and the defeat in Indonesia in particular.

Just after the Indonesian 'coup d'état there was a meeting of high officials of the party. At this meeting it was reported that Peng Chen said "everyone is equal before the truth" and that if Chairman Mao has made some mistakes, he should also be criticized. It seems that Mao suffered a setback at this meeting.

It was shortly after this that he left Peking for Shanghai — the end of October or the beginning of November 1965 — where he immediately began to secretly organize the "cultural revolution."

During the period when Mao was in Shanghai — about six months — he was out of public view, and it was at this time that the press began to speculate a lot about his health. It seems that Mao chose Shanghai as his base of operations because he thought the party officials there were loyal to him.

heads of the Center of Propaganda Department of the party and Minister of Culture — along with other high officials of the state and party in the cultural field.

Mao ordered all the universities and middle schools (high schools) closed, and many famous educators, such as the presidents of Peking University, Wu Han University, Nanking University and others, were purged.

Such large-scale actions and purges aroused many of the top leaders such as Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping, along with many regional leaderships, and caused new antagonisms among the different tendencies.

Mao carried out his actions and purges by relying on the army, led by Lin Piao. For example, Lin Piao sent troops at the end of April 1966 to occupy the offices of the Peking Municipal Committee in order to remove Peng Chen and the other leaders.

Under such conditions Liu Shao-chi and other leaders felt the situation to be very serious, and they began to unite against Mao's so-called cultural revolution.

Q: Are there any concrete facts which prove that some of the top leaders began to organize at this time against Mao and the "cultural revolution?"

A: Yes, there are. However, in order to be able to see it clearly, I must explain a little about the structure of the leadership in the party. The decision-making body of the CPC [Chinese Communist Party] is the Central Political Bureau. In addition to this bureau there are six regional bureaus — the North Bureau, the Central South Bureau, the East Bureau, the Northeast Bureau, the Northwest Bureau, and the Southwest Bureau. Each of these bureaus directs several provinces or administrative areas. Each is very powerful. They are in charge of the direction of the party, the local governments and the army in their region.

The leaders of two of these six bureaus, that is the first sec-



Lin Piao

ust plenum were only formalities. Mao was able to obtain them because of his bureaucratic control of the top bodies. But in reality he has completely avoided the party, and has employed the Red Guards in order to carry out his purge, or as he calls it, the "cultural revolution."

Q: What has been the result of the actions of the Red Guards?

A: We must first understand who the Red Guards are. They are primarily youth. About 60 percent of them are lower middle-school students, that is, between the ages of 13 and 16. About 30 percent are high middle-school students between the ages of 16 and 20. Only about 10 percent of

GIs and the Fight Against War

By Mary-Alice Waters

Introduction
By Fred Halstead

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Young Socialist

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a's 'Cultural Revolution'

them are university students. Because the overwhelming majority of the Red Guards, especially the lower middle-school students, are so young, they have had no previous political experience, and do not possess any great understanding of politics.

For this reason it is very easy to understand why such elements can be organized behind the campaign to build the cult of Mao, leading to many outlandish and absurd actions, even to attacks upon local party headquarters and officials.

Most of the university students went along at first with the "cultural revolution," but as it developed, these students, because of their greater political understanding, began to become divided among themselves.

The first actions of the Red Guards were to destroy the "Four Olds" — old ideas, old culture, old customs, and old habits — and to establish the "Four News." This became a slogan: "Destroy the Four Olds and Establish the Four News."

They later continued with such actions as destroying Buddhist sculpture, making people remove western clothing and jewelry, and even invading people's homes and destroying any modern furniture, among other things, which they found.

New Names

They changed the names of almost everything in their path, such as streets, stores, buildings and even cemeteries. This and more was all done in the name of carrying the revolution forward against the feudalists, the bourgeoisie, the revisionists, and the imperialists. The *People's Daily* even commented in an editorial Aug. 28, 1966, that the spiritual face of the country had been changed as a result of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

There were, nevertheless, some progressive slogans and demands raised by some elements of the Red Guards. One of them was the demand to eliminate the interest payments to the remaining capitalists and to confiscate all their properties. These progressive slogans, however, have not been carried out.

Since the beginning of September the actions of the Red Guards have changed their complexion. At a large meeting of the Red Guards in Peking on Aug. 31, 1966, Lin Piao gave a speech, substituting for Mao, in which he emphatically told the Red Guards that the main aim of the "cultural revolution" was to isolate and purge those party officials who are taking the capitalist road. It was after this speech that the Red Guards began to attack many provincial leaders by name in wall posters.

It was in retaliation against these attacks that some of the provincial leaders began to organize the party functionaries and cadres and even some of the workers and peasants, and they proceeded to set up their own Red Guards. These were the organizations that Mao's Red Guards soon began to clash with.

The *People's Daily* has referred many times to these clashes. On Sept. 12 it said, "Some responsible leaders in some locals have suppressed the mass movement under many and different pretexts, and they have agitated many of the workers and peasants against the revolutionary students." That is to say, they organized the masses against the Red Guards and the "cultural revolution."

Many of these conflicts ended with hundreds of casualties. For example, in Ching Tao there were more than 140 killed and injured. In Canton there were over 50, and in Lin Wu more than 300.

On Sept. 15, at the third large meeting of the Red Guards in Peking to be reviewed by Mao, Lin Piao made a speech in place of Mao. What he told the Red Guards, in effect, was that they must attack all those officials who are resisting Mao's thought, and that they must have no fear since the army was supporting them.

It was after this speech that the Red Guards began to be much bolder and even unrestrained. In the wall posters in Peking, leading party members were named and accused of taking the capitalist road. The first secretaries of the Southwest, Northwest and North bureaus, Li Ching-chuan, Liu Lan-tao, and Li Hsueh-feng — who had also become first secretary of the Peking party in place of Peng Chen — are only three examples.

Simultaneously, officials of the state began to come under attack. Chen Yi, foreign minister, Li Hsien-nien, minister of finance, and especially Po I-po, minister of industry and communications, are only a few examples. Finally Liu Shao-chi, president of China,

what has actually been taking place?

A: First of all, it must be noted, that the events in these cities mark a new stage in the development of the struggle. Before, everyone considered these cities to be under the strict control of Mao and Lin's forces. However, the events there have shown the existence of a very powerful resistance.

Shanghai and the surrounding area make up the most industrialized section of China, and Nanking is also an industrial city. It was the party in these cities that organized the opposition, and it has, of course, a very large base in the working class. By granting the workers more pay and more welfare benefits, it has organized the workers against many of the slogans of the "cultural revolution" like "Make the cultural revolution and maintain production."

This presents a big problem for Mao. The only means he has to suppress such a force is the army. However, it would be very dangerous for him at this time to actively use it. From this angle, then,

this point we can very briefly draw a balance sheet as far as the party is concerned. As I stated earlier, the leaders in the Northwest, Southwest and East bureaus can be considered to stand pretty firmly in the camp of the opposition. The leaders of the North Bureau in general seem to be in support of the opposition. However, there are some leaders who support Mao.

The Central South Bureau has been considered a stronghold of Mao and Lin, although now we have to consider the situation in light of the recent attacks against Tao Chu, the new chief of the party's central propaganda department, because before assuming his new post he had been the first secretary of the Central South Bureau for many years, and he is still very influential there. The new first secretary of the bureau, Wang Jim Chung, has also been attacked, which demonstrates that Mao and Lin are not completely in control.

As far as the East Bureau is concerned, the events in Nanking and Shanghai demonstrate that Mao and Lin have even less control than in the Central South Bureau. It is possible to say, then, that a large majority of the party either supports or sympathizes with the opposition.

It is more difficult to judge the relationship of both factions to the army. Nevertheless, if we take into consideration some historical aspects of the army, it makes the situation much easier to judge.

The original Liberation Army was divided into several parts. After victory, and Chiang Kai-shek's flight to Taiwan, the different sections of the army were led into a number of different regions by their commanders. The army led by Lin Piao went from the Northeast to the region now controlled by the Central South Bureau. The army led by Peng Teh-huai went to the region now under the Northwest Bureau. Liu Po-ching led his army to the area under the Southwest Bureau.

Bureaus Control Armies

When Lin Piao left the Northeast, he left behind the native guerrilla army. It is now under the control of the Northeast Bureau. Chen Yi's army occupied the whole area under the control of the East Bureau. In the Northern Bureau the army was constructed by combining many regional armies under the direct leadership of the North Bureau. As I said earlier, the leadership in each bureau controls that particular army, and therefore, we can say generally that the influence in the army of both factions is similar to their relationship in the party. Of course, it is possible that certain local army leaders are in disagreement with the bureau leaderships.

There are, however, some other factors we have to take into consideration concerning the army. There are figures such as Peng Teh-huai, minister of defense from December 1954 to September 1959, Lo Jui-ching, the chief of staff from 1959, and especially Chu Teh, the historical leader of the whole army and Ho Lung, who is also a historical leader of the army, all of whom wield tremendous influence in the army. All of these figures have been attacked — Chu Teh and Ho Lung only recently — by the Mao-Lin Piao faction which indicates that these leaders have differences with it.

From this we can judge that the position of Mao in the army as a whole is not too favorable. It is precisely because of his weakness that he has attempted to reorganize the army by introducing into it the "Cultural Revolution Committee." This committee sent representatives to the different armies

for two main reasons. One was to find out what strength the opposition had in the army and on what parts of the army Mao himself could depend. The other was to try to win certain elements in the army to its side, by such methods as bribing certain leaders with promises of promoting them to high posts.

In my opinion, this cannot change the situation very much in Mao's favor. Of course, the delegates are met and dealt with very diplomatically, and they show their enthusiastic agreement with the 16-point program adopted by the Central Committee on Aug. 8, 1966. Yet in reality it seems most of them are waiting, if not preparing, for a showdown with Mao in the future.

There is one other force which is also of importance, and this is the security forces, both public and secret. This organization was formed right after the CPC took power by Lo Jui-ching with the assistance of many specialists from the GPU of the USSR. When he resigned from that post in 1959 in order to become chief of staff, Hsieh Fu-chih — who had worked under the leadership of Teng Hsiao-ping for almost 20 years — took over his post as head of the ministry of public and secret security. Both of these men have been attacked by the Red Guards, and Lo Jui-ching has even been arrested by the Mao-Lin faction because, as it seems, the police force as a whole, or at least the greater part, are under the influence of the opposition. Recently it seems that Hsieh Fu-chih, under tremendous pressure, especially that of Lin Piao's army surrounding Peking, made a compromise with the Mao-Lin Piao faction, and this explains the statement of Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, that the Red Guards should no longer attack him.

I must also say a few words about Chou En-lai, who represents somewhat of a third major tendency between the two opposing factions. This tendency is very weak as it has no mass base and is not itself actually struggling for power. The strength it does have comes from its control of the government ministries.

To understand the position of this group, it is necessary to describe its leader, Chou En-lai. Politically, he is very weak and has continually, throughout his career, leaned towards the stronger groups when there has been a struggle in the party. Yet, organizationally, he is very capable, and he is valued by the whole party for his abilities in this field.

At the present time with Lin Piao's army surrounding Peking and his ministries, he has made a compromise with Mao and is trying to play more or less the role of a compromiser. If the opposition should begin to show its power, however, there is no doubt that he would change his position accordingly.

What the future holds, then, still depends on many factors, domestic and foreign. However, we can make an overall judgment now, that Mao's forces are in a minority and that Mao and Lin Piao will not — unless they take an adventurist course, or are forced to — launch a civil war at this time.

(To be concluded next week)

Does your local library have a subscription to THE MILITANT? If not, why not suggest that they obtain one. Librarians are often pleased to have patrons call their attention to publications that they should have available.



Liu Shao-chi

and Teng Hsiao-ping, secretary of the party, also came under attack.

In the latter part of October a special, very important meeting was held. This meeting lasted for 17 days. It was during this meeting that Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping were forced to make their self-criticisms after being severely attacked by many of the participants. It was just after this meeting that Peng Chen and Lu Ting-yi, head of the central propaganda department, were arrested.

It seemed that Mao thought he had beaten the opposition. On Dec. 26 a large victory celebration of the Red Guards was held in Peking, and newspapers like *Red Flag* (Hung Chi), proclaimed the victory of the "cultural revolution." At this celebration the self-criticisms of Liu and Teng were revealed for the first time. Nevertheless, we can see by the events from the first two weeks in January that the opposition was far from being broken.

Q: Since the beginning of the year the newspapers have reported very confusing accounts as to what has been happening in such places as Nanking and Shanghai. Can you clarify at all

Mao is very weak. His strategy in Shanghai has been to try to gain control of the workers' organizations by occupying the offices of the trade unions and other workers' institutions. After the occupation of these offices, the leaderships of the organizations were reorganized and Mao placed his own followers in charge. Mao, as far as I know now, seems to have been successful in doing this in the dockers, railway, and bus workers' trade unions, and it is this that his faction refers to when speaking about the victories it has made in the working class in Shanghai.

In Nanking the situation was a little different. The party in this city was able to control the police and army as well as to organize the workers. It appears that Mao has been unable to make any headway whatsoever there, and the whole city, therefore, remains under the control of the opposition.

Q: Then it seems very important, if one is to consider the possibilities of a civil war, to examine the strength of both factions in the party and in the army.

A: Yes, especially the army. At

Detroit Student Parley Plans for Vietnam Week

By Alice Woznack

DETROIT, Feb. 2 — A highly successful planning conference for Vietnam Week was held here last night. Sixty-eight students and youth braved a heavy snowstorm to plan for serious spring activity on the Wayne campus as a prelude to the April 15 Mobilization in New York.

Participants included members of the Wayne State University CEWV, which called the conference; the Detroit CEWV; WSU and Oakland University Students for a Democratic Society; the Young Socialist Alliance; Young Students [high school] for World Peace; Veterans Against the War; and Citizens for Peace in Vietnam. Several WSU student government activists attended and student government chairman Charles Larson presided.

The conference approved the

proposal of the Wayne CEWV that the focus of Vietnam Week be a public War Crimes Hearing. The students hope to use the principles of the Nuremberg Tribunal to discuss the role of napalm-manufacturing Dow Chemical Co., which has its main plant in nearby Midland. University complicity with the Selective Service System is also to be investigated by the War Crimes Hearings.

A local continuations committee will be formed, with delegates from each local group participating in Vietnam Week. Charles Larson agreed to serve as chairman. Local coordinators, Carol Lipman for off-campus and Eve Rosen for on-campus, were elected to serve as liaisons with the national office of the Student Mobilization Committee and to convene meetings of the continuations committee.

...West Coast Parley

(Continued from Page 1) must be taken into the streets, where it cannot be ignored.

Joseph Figueredo of the Peace Committee of the Stewards' Council of ILWU Local 6 (warehousemen), said that the antiwar marches had been effective. "Don't think for a minute that you must despair," he said, addressing himself to students in the audience. "Your marches did help build the movement. Those marches made it possible for myself and other

unionists to be here today. If it hadn't been for your marches, there wouldn't be a Peace Committee elected in Local 6."

Following speakers agreed with the unionists.

A motion was made by Irving Sarnoff, of the Southern California Peace Action Council, which combined the features of Don Rothenberg's and Kipp Dawson's proposals. The conference passed the motion to hold a march in San Francisco on April 15, to be preceded by two weeks of intensive buildup in the cities of the West.

Workshops were held to begin implementing the decision. The workshops were formed on the basis of participation by various sectors of the population: There were Afro-American, religious, business and professional, labor, high school, cultural and art workshops, and a workshop on news media and publicity.

Each workshop selected members to be on a steering committee. Following the workshops the participants met by geographical area, and each area was represented on the steering committee.

Other members of the committee include the staff of the Spring Mobilization Committee office in San Francisco.

Collection

A collection taken at the meeting netted \$341, including a \$90 check given by the United Committee Against the War. In addition, the Los Angeles Committee to End the War in Vietnam pledged \$150 and the Committee on Labor for Peace, of East Bay, pledged \$100.

The 500 antiwar activists present made up what was doubtless the broadest gathering of people opposed to the war ever convened in the West. Geographically, they came from all over the coast, from Seattle to San Diego. (In addition, the office has received letters and money from sponsors in Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and South Dakota.)

Those present came from every sector of the population. One participant was Warren K. Billings, of the Billings-Mooney case, who spent 22 years in jail for his opposition to the First World War.

The Spring Mobilization promises to be the largest antiwar action yet on the West Coast.

FEB. 5 — The West Coast Student Mobilization Committee met in San Francisco today to set up a structure which will coordinate local campus antiwar activities during Vietnam Week.

Over 100 students from the coast participated in the conference.

GOOD STUDENT RESPONSE

Vietnam Week Gaining Support

By Harry Ring

NEW YORK — The large loft at 29 Park Row which houses the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee has had a new ingredient added. Now sharing space with the Parade Committee is the national coordinating center of the Student Mobilization Committee.

Established at a conference in Chicago last December, the student committee is organizing a nationwide campus Vietnam Week April 8-15. The week of intensive campus antiwar activity will culminate in participation in the April 15 New York-San Francisco demonstration being organized by the Spring Mobilization Committee.

A visit to 29 Park Row last week found a number of young people working on preparations for their slated action. Envelopes were being addressed and stuffed, people were coming and going and there was a general air of bustle about the place.

The four coordinators of the Student Mobilization Committee took time out to describe their plans and activity. Three of them, Linda Dannenberg, Paul Friedman and Gus Horowitz, are the national coordinators of the action. The fourth member of the staff, Bill Snyder, is in charge of organizing the key New York area. The four are in many ways representative of those who are building the student mobilization.

The Staff

Linda Dannenberg, 23, first became involved with social issues when she found herself in a free-speech fight at the University of New Hampshire. On graduation, she became associated with Fellowship House, a human relations group in Philadelphia, and spent a year living and working in the ghetto where she collaborated with Friends of SNCC, a militant activist group there.

In the spring of 1965 she went South for the Selma to Montgomery march. In Selma she met the young man she married shortly afterward and they settled in New York. There she became a staff member of the Parade Committee. She attended the Chicago student conference as a representative of the Parade Committee and almost immediately became deeply involved in the student action.

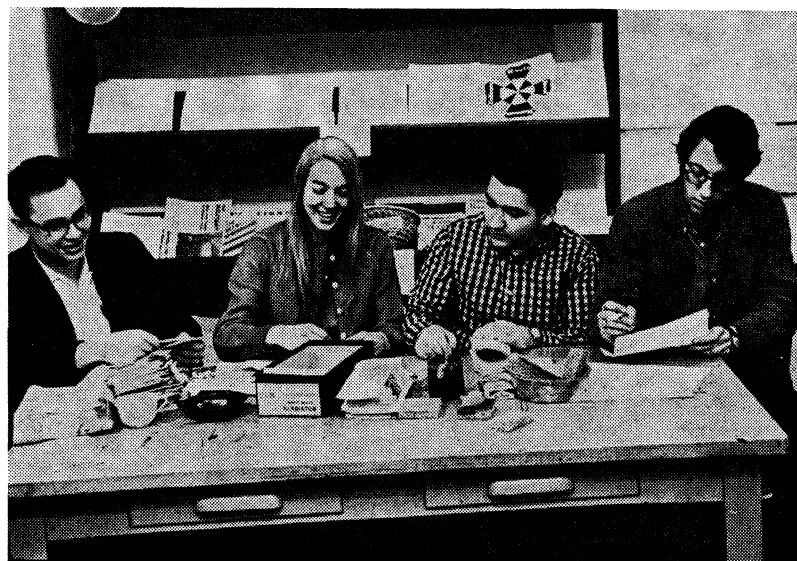
Paul Friedman, who will be 20 this month, became concerned with social issues while a student at Bronx High School of Science. While attending the State University of New York at New Paltz, he entered into antiwar activity. He then transferred to New York University here, where he is a member of the Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Newsletter Aids Mobilization

Gus Horowitz, 25, who is editor of the *Bring the Troops Home Now Newsletter*, first participated in the antiwar movement as a member of the Student Peace Union in Chicago. While doing graduate work at Boston University, he became a member of the Boston University Students for Peace. He then became editor of the *Newsletter*. Since November, publication of the *Newsletter* has been deferred and the members of its staff are devoting their energies to the Spring Mobilization Committee and the Student Mobilization Committee.

Bill Snyder, 19, is a sociology major at City College and an active member of SDS there. He also became active in the student movement while attending Bronx High School of Science where he was a participant in the anti-segregation boycott organized by Rev. Milton Galamison several years ago.

Many people from a variety of organizations are working to build



VIETNAM WEEK STAFF. Members of staff of Student Mobilization Committee at New York headquarters. From left to right, Gus Horowitz, Linda Dannenberg, Paul Friedman and Bill Snyder.

the mobilization. A number of people have taken on the responsibility to be regional coordinators for the committee. A significant inroad, in this respect, is the activity in the South. There is a coordinator in Tallahassee, Fla., and another for North and South Carolina. Members of the Southern Student Organizing Committee, based in Atlanta, have taken on the job of building the Vietnam Week on various Southern campuses.

Another indication of the response to the action is the mail from student organizations around the country. In addition, New York-area students have been coming into the office daily for information and indicate an interest in building the action. Invitations are being received to speak before high school and college groups of various kinds. Paul Friedman has an invitation to address a meeting of the National Federation of Catholic College Students at Tarrytown, N.Y. Bill Snyder indicated how word of the action is getting to outlying areas by describing an SDS meeting he spoke to at Wayne College in Staten Island.

Growing Support

Gus Horowitz said a number of college groups, which had not previously been involved in antiwar activity, are supporting Vietnam Week. For example, there is significant support, he said, by key campus organizations at the University of Pennsylvania. At Boston University, the action has the support of the president of the student body.

The staff members said there are also good prospects for international solidarity during Vietnam Week. Paul Friedman said that Mike Zagarell, who has just returned from a conference of the World Youth Festival planners in Vienna, reported that a number of the groups represented there expressed interest in joining in the action.

Further, Vietnam Week has the endorsement of the Puerto Rican Pro-Independence Movement and its student movement, the Federation of University Students for Independence. The Puerto Rican student organization has said it will ask the Tricontinental Organization of Asian, African and Latin American Solidarity to declare its support of Vietnam Week.

New Bulletin

Within the U.S. plans are underway to give the projected mobilization maximum publicity. The first issue of a news bulletin, the *Student Mobilizer*, has been distributed across the country. A press run of 5,000 was quickly depleted. A run of 25,000 is planned for the upcoming second issue, Gus Horowitz said.

In addition, posters are being

prepared and there will be three different buttons publicizing Vietnam Week. Fifty thousand Vietnam Week pledge cards to be signed by students are being prepared for circulation.

While working in close collaboration with the Spring Mobilization Committee, the Student Mobilization Committee is maintaining an independent identity. Its purpose is to stimulate maximum student activity during Vietnam Week, with the students on each campus and in each area determining the particular kind of activity. Bill Snyder emphasized the point that the committee's perspective is not to simply organize one more demonstration, but to use the action as a vehicle for education and organization that will provide the basis for building a mass movement against the war.

The committee is seeking volunteer workers, and young people in the New York area are invited to come down to the Park Row office any day of the week. (In the evening it's advisable to phone first 964-0071.)

And finally, Linda Dannenberg indicated that the one serious curb on the committee's activity is their very limited funds. Contributions may be sent to: Student Mobilization Committee, 29 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038.

"Capitalist wars for capitalist conquest and capitalist plunder must be fought by the capitalists themselves so far as I am concerned."

"I am opposed to every war but one; I am for that war with heart and soul, and that is the worldwide war of social revolution." Eugene Victor Debs.

High School Parley Is Well Attended

NEW YORK — Nearly 50 high school students from more than 20 schools in the city held a conference here Feb. 4 to discuss high school participation in the April 8-15 Vietnam week being organized by the Student Mobilization Committee. The high school students decided to organize two major demonstrations on April 8, one in Manhattan and one on Long Island. The conference was co-chaired by Maxine Orris of Elizabeth Erwin High and Sam Zuckerman of New Lincoln High. The high school students will establish their own coordinating staff for the action and will work out of the Student Mobilization headquarters at 29 Park Row.

The Logic Of Marxism

By William F. Warde

\$1

MERIT PUBLISHERS

5 East Third St.,
New York, N. Y. 10003

Letters From Our Readers

[This column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.]

Chicago Ghetto Outbreak

Chicago, Ill.
For the last couple of years, ghetto outbreaks have occurred in many cities across the country. These outbreaks were characterized by being in low-income Negro or Puerto Rican ghettos, with looting, vandalism, police brutality, expressions of nationalism. They occurred during summer months, hence the term "long, hot summer." However, certain events that took place in Chicago provide an exception to the norm.

Last week, Chicago was immobilized by a 24 million ton snow storm. This stopped transportation, mail service, fuel deliveries, fire fighting and most important, delivery of food to stores. In the West Side black ghetto where outbreaks took place during the last two summers, more than 1,000 helmeted police were called out to "quell the looting spree." Police said the looters were organized into teams which hauled away goods on sleds and tobaggans. Several "looters" were shot, one being a 10 year old girl, and 237 were arrested. Bonds were set as high as \$35,000 with the result that almost all of those arrested remained in custody. When they came to court, the judge refused to lower all bonds but one, that of a pregnant woman.

The city went out of its way to clear the snow off the streets in the area to facilitate the "quell-

ing," while streets in much of the rest of the city remained impassable.
The inhuman, frustrating conditions of ghetto existence can lead to outbreaks and revolts at any time, not just during the hot, humid summer days. It is not the hot weather that produces the frustration, rather those conditions under which people live. It only takes a spark to set off the resentment despite the weather, hot or cold.

M.J.B.

Warren Report

Millbrook, N.Y.
Enclosed please find \$3 for a subscription to *The Militant* and \$2 as a contribution.

I subscribe to the *International Socialist Review* and hope to make at least a modest contribution to it later.

I read a great deal, and ponder some, but I would like to say again that *The Militant* is #1 in helping me to greater clarity in my own effort to analyze and understand our rough world.

The only thing I have missed is the fact that *The Militant* has had virtually nothing on the Warren Commission report.

I assume that you are not interested in idle speculations, especially when there are so many other pressing here-and-now issues, but I do believe that the whole controversy is an important social and political issue — and not separate from all the other great issues of our times.

S. B.

Pro-Israel

New York, N.Y.
It was a little surprising to read in your issue of Jan. 9 the same formulation of the Arab-Israeli situation that I could have read in *The Worker*, but still not entirely unexpected. (How do you differ on the Jewish question from the Stalinists?)

The Jews lost their homeland because of the revolutionary struggles they waged against the oppression of the Roman slave empire. After 2,000 years, the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls has let us know what these revolutionaries thought (contradicting the slanders of Rome and the Church fathers).

The Jewish revolts against Rome caused Rome to contract its borders for the first time rather than continue expanding them.

The victors write history and the victims bleed from their lies. After the fall of Jerusalem, Christianity divorced from its Jewish roots began to embody the most vicious hatred towards the Jews whom the Roman state recognized as their greatest enemies.

Do such a people deserve to be forever without a home?

As in ancient times, in the modern world "the great world-progressive features of Jewish culture have clearly made themselves felt: its internationalism, its responsiveness to the advanced movements of the epoch (the per-

centage of Jews in the democratic and proletarian movements is everywhere higher than the percentage of Jews in the population as a whole)." (V. I. Lenin)

The fascists did the best they could to solve the burdensome "Jewish problem," but unfortunately for those who love simple solutions, all the millions of displaced Jews were not gassed or shot. Some thousands remained. And no government in the world wanted to take them in. Including, of course, the British imperialists in Palestine.

As the Jews in Palestine made a serious effort to win their independence and to bring in their brothers who had survived at least physically the horrors of concentration camps, not a government in the world was on their side.

Talk about being pawns of the imperialists! The Arabs were armed and trained by the British while the Jews were disarmed whenever possible.

After the UN voted to partition Palestine into two states: one Arab, one Jewish, Arab armies from six countries armed and trained by the British and "ex"-Nazis invaded Israel. The people of the Arab world numbered forty million; the people of Israel numbered half a million. The imperialist-dominated UN shrugged as a new stage in the final solution seemed about to take place. When the Israelis who did not have one tank, outnumbered 80 to 1 began to win, naturally the UN stepped into the fray.

That the Israelis become involved in imperialist machinations makes them no different than the Arabs. That the British have been able to divide two brother peoples is a tragedy, indeed.

It is interesting that revolutionary Cuba has never had the same hostility towards Israel as the other (degenerated) workers states.

P.R.L.

Thought for the Week

"Record Earnings for 1966 were reported yesterday by the P. Lorillard Co., makers of Kent, Newport, True and Old Gold Cigarettes." — The Feb. 7 *New York Times*.

A Supporter

New York, N.Y.
I wish to quote a letter written to your paper by Mrs. B.J. in the Jan. 23rd issue, and I wish to express my sentiment through her words.

"I agree with the late Malcolm X, your paper is excellent." As one who feels the pain of oppression and exploitation, I encourage *The Militant* to keep publishing as it is now. Your paper is a paper of much truth and facts. It helps me to be well informed.

Hareef

Black Unity

Buffalo, N.Y.
I would like to know more about *The Militant* and Black Nationalism. We black brothers here in Buffalo believe in unity.

R. H.

A Malcomite

Oakland, Calif.
Being a Malcolm X zealot, I got hooked on *The Militant* when I went to hear some taped speeches of the late Malcolm X at the Berkeley campus.

From socialist youth I learned about the book, *Malcolm X Speaks*. Even in Knowland's bailiwick, I harassed one book store into buying it and their copies are sold out already. And I am harassing another one to get it.

If I can effect any economies in this ghetto welfare budget, I'll send a buck occasionally.

Yes, Malcolm was on the way to do for the world what Lenin and Trotsky envisioned for Russia. Red China is not without mistakes, and sometimes I think the

world revolutionary movement would be better off if the Moscow-oriented parties would read themselves out of the struggle.

C. K.

The Hoffa Case

Minneapolis, Minn.
The next two months will be interesting months in the labor movement. This is in regard to the case of James Hoffa of the Teamsters.

We are all aware of the fact that Mr. Hoffa is going to end up in prison sooner or later. But the question is, when is it in the best interest of the bosses to put him there? Will it be in their interest before negotiations or after negotiations?

Many trucking companies feel that with Hoffa still free they might get an early settlement. Also the employers feel that Hoffa's heir, Frank Fitzsimmons, is a less effective bargainer. What is feared most is a deadline crisis with two untested negotiators, (Management's chief negotiator has retired because of ill health) coping with a ticking clock, government pressure, an aroused rank and file, and Hoffa behind bars.

It would not be surprising to see a deal made between the employers and Hoffa with the employers having an upper hand to start with. By this I mean that the employers might well use the prison sentence as a tool against Hoffa. Hoffa like anyone else doesn't want to go to prison so he might accept a shorter sentence for a poorer contract. Does this sound unthinkable?

F. Adrian Luoma

Weekly Calendar

The rate for advertising in this column is 40 cents a line. Display ads are \$2 a column inch. There is a ten percent discount for regular advertisers. Advertising must reach us by the Monday prior to the date of publication.

LOS ANGELES

CLASSES. School of International Socialism.

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIALISM. Speaker: Barbara Doritty. Sat., Feb. 18, 1 p.m.

HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Speaker: Theodore Edwards. Sun., Feb. 19, 11 a.m.

INTRODUCTION TO HISTORICAL MATERIALISM. Speaker: Della Rossa. Sun., Feb. 19, 1 p.m. 1702 E. Fourth St. AN 9-4953.

MARXIST COMMENTARY. A biweekly analysis of the news by Theodore Edwards, So. Calif. chairman of the Socialist Workers Party. Mon., Feb. 20, 6:45 p.m. (repeated Thurs., Feb. 23, 12:45 p.m.) KPFF-FM (90.7 on your dial.)

NEW YORK

THE IMPACT OF VIETNAM ON WORLD POLITICS. Speaker: Mary-Alice Waters, editor of the *Young Socialist*. Fri., Feb. 17, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway, at 18th St. Contrib. \$1. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

MARXISTS LECTURE SERIES. World War I and the Twilight of the Second International. Speaker: George Novack, author of *Existentialism vs. Marxism*. Mon., Feb. 20, 8 p.m. 873 Broadway, at 18th St. Fee: 50 cents. Ausp. Socialist Workers Party.

SAN FRANCISCO
SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND THE ROLE OF STUDENTS. Speaker: Nat Weinstein, national committee, Socialist Workers Party. Fri., Feb. 17, 8 p.m. 1733 Waller St. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

TWIN CITIES

MALCOLM X MEMORIAL FORUM. A speech by Malcolm X. Tape recording of his 1965 — *Prospects for Freedom*. Fri., Feb. 17, 8:30 p.m. 704 Hennepin Ave. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

It Was Reported in the Press

Nervousness in High Places? — *The Wall Street Journal* reports that DuPont President Lamont du Pont Copeland, in a letter to employees, warned against "seemingly harmless conversations" that might give away "highly confidential" company information. He warned particularly against eavesdroppers "at social gatherings, in bowling alleys, in elevators, in trains and airplanes."

Those Freedom Fighters — The Anti-Defamation League disclosed that Mexico City printers are turning out tens of thousands of copies of Spanish translations of notorious anti-semitic works for distribution in the U.S. and Latin America. A League spokesman said: "The dealers say they sell like hotcakes to a certain section of the Cuban emigres." Another explained, according to the *New York Times*, that the books "seemed to meet a psychological need for some displaced, extreme rightist, upper class Cubans and Cuban-Americans."

The American Way — The Anti-Defamation League said one New York book dealer told them he found the sale of Spanish-language anti-semitic books profitable and was going to continue it. "I sell 'pro-Jewish' and 'anti-Jewish' books," he said.

A Texas Progressive — Rep. Bob Bass has introduced a women's rights bill in the Texas legislature. If adopted, it would give women the right to shoot their husbands' girl friends if caught in adultery. Under present Texas law only men have that right. Sticking by his guns, Bass said

women wanted the paramour law repealed altogether, but he wants to "leave a man the right to protect his home." He said his bill simply gives women "equal shooting rights."

Identity Problem — A Wells Fargo guard walked into the Miami Airport Bank and picked up the day's receipts of \$24,000. Ten minutes later, another man in a Wells Fargo uniform walked in and asked for the cash. The police insist the second man is the real Wells Fargo agent.

Headquarters of Great Society — Manufacturers of bathroom fixtures are jazzing up their products. One company is planning a sculptured tub that follows body contours (they don't say whose). Another is working on a "programmed shower" that can be pre-set to regulate water temperature, spray strength, liquid soap dispensing and warm air flow. But best of all are the plans for a padded toilet seat.

—Harry Ring

FOR NEW READERS

If you are a new reader and would like to get better acquainted, you may obtain a special four-month introductory subscription by sending this blank and \$1 to

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Hugo Blanco Case Gets New Support

The Chilean Chamber of Deputies has joined the ranks of international organizations participating in the campaign to save imprisoned Peruvian peasant leader Hugo Blanco from a possible impending death sentence. Hugo Blanco was given a 25-year sentence in the notorious El Frontón prison and then threatened with death when he appealed the savage sentence.

At present he has gained a temporary respite. This, however, is uncertain and the judges of the Peruvian Supreme Council of Military Justice in Lima could decide at any time to place him before a firing squad. The death sentence would be carried out within 24 hours of such a ruling.

The Chilean Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution submitted by a Socialist representative, Fermín Fierro, asking the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs to undertake steps in behalf of commuting a death sentence in the event such a sentence is handed down. The Chilean embassy in Lima has already taken steps to carry the resolution out.

In a separate development of the Blanco defense movement in Chile, the magazine *Punto Final* has opened a campaign for national solidarity with the imprisoned leader. *Punto Final* is an openly pro-Cuban review.

The editors report: "*Punto Final* has received letters from readers from Lima and Tacna appealing for solidarity from student, trade-union and political organizations in Chile." The magazine carries an extensive account of Blanco's heroic struggle in Peru as well as a letter recently written by him.

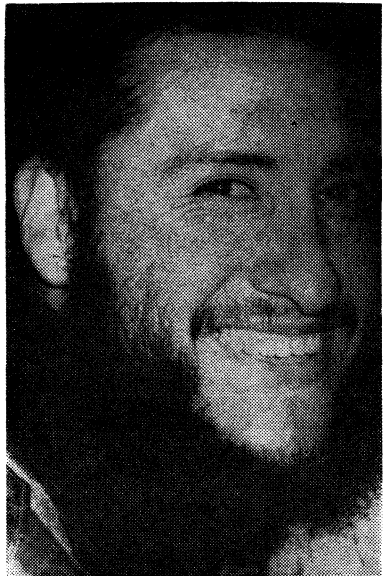
In Argentina, a Provisional Commission for the Freedom of Hugo Blanco reports a preliminary list of well-known figures and organizations it has gained in support of an appeal to Peruvian authorities not to execute Blanco. The list includes *Nuestra Palabra*, organ of the Argentina Communist Party.

Meanwhile, in Europe, the Blanco defense movement gained the support of seven British Members of Parliament. The MPs sent a cable to the Ministerio de Guerra, Departamento Legal, 241, Avenida de Arequipa, Lima, Peru: "Request clemency Hugo Blanco." Meanwhile, a well-attended meeting at London's Caxton Hall launched a British campaign in Blanco's defense.

CORE Postpones Political Parley

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 — The national office of CORE has announced the postponement of the conference on black national political structures originally called for Feb. 18-19 in New York. Spokesmen reported that CORE national director Floyd McKissick, who had issued the conference call, had been hospitalized and would be unable to attend at the scheduled time.

Another reason given was the need for a series of regional conferences to precede the national gathering, culminating in a national convention, sometime in the fall. Such a regional conference was held in San Francisco Jan. 28-29, with an attendance of more than 1,000. Plans are underway for similar meetings in the South, Midwest and East.



Hugo Blanco

Syd Bidwell, one of the Labour MPs who had sent the telegram, was the principal speaker. He expressed complete solidarity with Hugo Blanco's struggle to organize the oppressed Peruvian peasants and protested the savage sentence imposed on Blanco. Frida Laski, widow of the late Harold Laski, gave a moving account of the servile conditions under which the Peruvian peasants live and work.

In addition, messages were received from Ernie Roberts, assistant general secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and Bill Jones of the Transport and General Workers Union. Speakers were present from the International Socialist Group, the Irish Workers' League and the Pan-African Congress of South Africa.

Engineering Union

Also in Britain, the *Newsletter*, weekly organ of the central committee of the Socialist Labour League, reported that: "Tottenham Amalgamated Engineering Union No. 7 branch has called on the Peruvian government to release the peasant leader Hugo Blanco who is imprisoned and under threat of a death sentence by a military court deliberating on his appeal against a previous jail sentence."

"A similar resolution was passed by the Regional Conference of the Middlesex Young Socialists last Sunday."

And in Canada, a Toronto rally, attended by some 90 persons in spite of one of the worst blizzards in years, was held in Blanco's support. It was sponsored by a group of leading figures in Toronto university circles, including Prof. C. B. Macpherson and the business agent of the Toronto Labourers' Union, Gerry Gallagher.

The featured speaker at this rally was Professor André Gunder Frank, author of *Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America*, and a world renowned authority on Latin America. Frank placed Blanco's struggle in the wider context of Latin-American and international politics.

Other speakers at the Toronto meeting included Ken Golby, of York University, and a member of Amnesty International; Prof. Ken Walker, of the University of Toronto; Ross Dowson, editor of *Workers Vanguard*; and Joe Meslin, Ontario Regional Director of the United Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union.

In addition a telegram of support was sent by Neil Reimer, the Alberta leader of the New Democratic Party, signed by a score of faculty members of the University of Alberta including C. Brant, head of the anthropology department; A. Mardiros, head of the philosophy department; and C. Bay, head of the political science department.

Week of Angry Arts Hits Out Against U.S. War in Vietnam

NEW YORK — A significant expression of the mounting opposition to the Vietnam war was the Week of the Angry Arts Against the War in Vietnam held here Jan. 29 — Feb. 5.

Between four and five hundred artists participated in the week's activity. The project was designed to give them the opportunity to express their stand against the war through their own art mediums.

A full-page advertisement in the drama section of the *New York Times* and in the *Village Voice* announced the very impressive week's schedule of antiwar performances.

These included "Broadway Dissents," an evening of music, dramatic reading and a speak-out by Broadway figures at the Village Theater. Another similar evening at the same theater, which seats 2,600, featured "Off Broadway Dissents."

There was a midnight concert by a full symphony orchestra (without a conductor, to symbolize individual responsibility) at Town Hall. In various parts of the city there were concerts, dance recitals, film showings, poetry and literary readings, painting and sculpture exhibits and jazz and folk rock concerts.

A good number of notables were sponsors or participants. A few of them are: Eric Bentley and Maxwell Geismar, critics; Godfrey Cambridge, Ossie Davis, Ruby Dee, Anne Jackson, Viveca Lindfors, Elaine May, Diana Sands, and Eli Wallach, stage; Jules Feiffer, Alan Ginsburg, Paul Goodman, John O. Killens, Hans Koningsberger, Denise Levertov, Dwight Macdonald, Eve Merriam, Susan Sonntag, and Harvey Swados, poets and writers. Folk/rock performers included Phil Ochs, Barbara Dane, the Fugs, the Pennywhistlers and the Blues Project.

The action was initiated by Robert Reitz, a greeting card designer active in the Greenwich Village Peace Center. Coordination was handled by Carol Grosberg, a professional worker.

Dean Rusk Helps Stimulate Student Opposition to War

A group of 38 student leaders and campus editors from various parts of the United States received an opportunity to examine the workings of the mind of Secretary of State Dean Rusk for almost two hours behind closed doors Jan. 31.

The students were a cross-section of some 200 young men and women who had issued a public statement voicing doubt and uneasiness about U.S. policy in Vietnam. It was hoped that the exposure to Rusk's brain would help wash away their questions.

"Actually the reverse result occurred," reports James A. Wechsler in his column in the Feb. 2 *New York Post*. "Those who previously had been most critical of the U.S. position found their hostility fortified; more important, many who had been mildly skeptical emerged as vigorous dissenters. All of them agree they had found Rusk's responses so unsatisfactory and disturbing that they were engaged last night in drafting a letter to President Johnson asking for a personal audience at the White House."

Gregory Craig, student government chairman at Harvard, said, "We really came out quite disturbed and even frightened. We



Photo by Harry Ring

ANGRY ARTIST. Poet recites antiwar work. Group of poets, folk singers and Pageant Players troupe toured city during Week of Angry Arts Against the War in Vietnam.

She emphasized, however, that no one person spoke for the artists, that the project was "an amalgamation of individuals."

Miss Grosberg said that a number of the artists have been previously involved in peace efforts but that a significant number of them had not. For example, she said, among the classical musicians there were more than a hundred who had never made a statement about the war. The Angry Arts Week gave them the opportunity to make a statement through their art.

The project won good publicity on television and radio and in the press and there was a good turnout for the various performances.

The most beautiful performance, in Miss Grosberg's judgment, was the production of Bach's Cantata #140 by the Judson Chamber Ensemble and Peter Schumann's Bread and Puppet Theater.

On three days during the week a Caravan of the Angry Arts

toured the city. Their truck served as a platform for street corner performances by folk singers, actors and poets.

Members of the Caravan reported an encouraging reception, with only occasional hecklers. The only place they had serious trouble was at Broadway and 137th St., a hangout for "freedom-fighting" counter-revolutionary Cuban emigres.

In Harlem the cops decided the performance required an American flag. While the argument was going on, a woman leaned out of her window above the truck and dropped down a small paper label flag. One of the performers held it aloft triumphantly and a member of the audience jumped onto the platform to offer a mock pledge of allegiance. The cops decided all of this was sacrilegious and issued a summons.

Flag Sculpture

One casualty of the week was a piece of sculpture by Marc Morel. The work had originally come into the news when New York police served a summons on an art gallery where it had been exhibited. They charged it violated an ordinance prohibiting "defiling" of the flag. During Angry Arts week it was included in an exhibit at the Loeb Student Center at New York University. After several days it was removed by University authorities who said "neighbors" had objected. They also took the occasion to draw curtains that closed the exhibit off from street passersby. The piece of sculpture is now on exhibit at the office of the New York Civil Liberties Union.

Some \$20,000 was spent on newspaper advertising, hall rentals, and other expenses of the Angry Arts Week and the artists are still in the process of meeting their financial obligations. A part of the money spent was loans made on the basis of commitment of future sales of various art works. The artists can also use direct contributions which may be sent to Angry Arts Week, Greenwich Village Peace Center, 224 W. 4th St., New York, N.Y. 10014.

The participants feel the project was a great success. Carol Grosberg said: "It gave artists the feeling that they have a contribution to make to the antiwar effort. I think it will be the beginning of much more involvement by individual artists and by groups."